

ARGUMENTS CLOSE IN SPENCER CASE

Judge Diehl Will Render His Decision at 10 O'clock Saturday Morning.

AFTER FIVE DAYS HEARING.

Morning Session Today Occupied by Attorney H. A. Smith in the Closing Speech for Prosecution.

"I will render a decision in this case Saturday morning at 10 o'clock." Such was the announcement of Judge C. B. Diehl at 11:10 o'clock this morning, in the matter of the preliminary hearing of Samuel G. Spencer, charged with a statutory offense against the person of Hannah Iva Wallace.

The morning session of the court was occupied by Atty. H. A. Smith, in a closing argument for the prosecution. Mr. Smith was special counsel in the case. Asst. County Atty. Aaron Myers made the opening address for the state shortly before noon yesterday. He was followed by Adam A. Duncan for the defense. The latter, who had not finished when the midday recess was taken, resumed speaking at 3 o'clock, after which Atty. E. A. Wedgwood occupied the remainder of the session in a summing up of the case for the defense.

The hearing has occupied the attention of the criminal division of the city court for a period of five days, beginning Friday, Sept. 3. Many witnesses have been examined, and an equal number on each side, and the case has been extensively discussed, and, attracting to the court the attendance of many persons.

COAL CASE GOES OVER.

When the case of the United States against the Utah Fuel company came up for hearing before Master in Chancery S. H. Lewis this morning an adjournment was taken until Monday, Jan. 20, at which time the taking of testimony will be resumed.

HUSBAND WANTS DIVORCE

E. B. Parsons has commenced action for divorce from Ione Parsons, alleging desertion. They have been married more than 20 years and have two children, of which Parsons asks the custody.

SUES BROWN ESTATE.

Dr. E. W. Whitney has brought suit in the Third district court against Max Brown as administrator of the estate of former Senator Arthur Brown to recover judgment for \$325 for personal services.

REMODELING K. O. B.

The second floor of the Keith building is "all torn up" and the occupants of the offices have disappeared, in the remodeling of the premises for occupancy by the dry goods firm. Some of the tenants are finding it "hard lines" in securing other quarters, and they are not taking much consolation in the completion this spring of the Railroad Exchange building, as it is reported that practically all of the buildings in the city are being torn up and are now up to the sixth and seventh stories of these latter structures.

TRIBUTE TO GEO. L. CHASE.

Heber J. Grant intimately acquainted with deceased insurance President.

The dispatches last night chronicled the death of Geo. L. Chase, president of the Hartford Fire Insurance company. Mr. Chase was well known in this city, by the leading fire insurance companies here, and his death is felt by many as a personal as well as a loss to the business and financial world.

President Heber J. Grant of the Home Fire of Utah was intimately acquainted with President Chase. In speaking of the latter's demise this morning, President Grant said that there was no greater friend to Utah in the eastern financial world than had been George L. Chase. Of the people of this state, Mr. Chase had said to Mr. Grant, that the dealings of the people gave him such confidence in his business integrity, that he considered the moral hazard of fire risks here to be less than any other place in the country.

Of Mr. Chase as a man, President Grant said: "He was of the highest honor and integrity in all of the walks of life, and was respected by all who knew him. He was a true and loyal friend, and when you were in the home of an honest, kind, Christian gentleman, he was a giant in the insurance profession, and as an evidence of the esteem and confidence reposed in Mr. Chase by the investing public, I wish to state, that after the San Francisco earthquake, with losses of over \$10,000,000, starting his company in the fall, that they had such confidence in him that they bought \$750,000 of stock in

How Is Your Blood?

If you lack strength, are nervous, have no appetite, don't sleep well, get tired easily, your blood is in bad condition. You cannot be strong without pure, rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes good, rich blood and keeps it good.

Dyspepsia.—For six months my system was out of order with dyspepsia and indigestion. Spent lots of money in vain, but Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me. Jos. S. Ziegler, Wisconsin.

Had No Appetite.—"I was troubled with dyspepsia and had no appetite. I had a faint feeling after eating. My constitution was all run down, but Hood's Sarsaparilla fully relieved me. FLORENCE STOWE, St. Louis, Mo.

Weakness.—"I bless the day I heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as it cured me of extreme weakness after grip, built my husband up after pneumonia, and cured eczema and blood-poisoning in our children." Mrs. M. A. Delwinger, Box 4, Emburyville, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold everywhere. In the usual liquid, or in tablet form called **Sarsaparilla**. 100 Doses One Dollar. Prepared only by C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

the Hartford, at a premium of 300 per cent. By this sale, he increased the capital from \$1,250,000, to \$2,500,000 and increased his net surplus by \$1,000,000. "Mr. Chase was a captain of finance, as well as of insurance. Quite frequently there are great financial men at the head of insurance companies, and vice versa, there are sometimes great insurance men that are poor financiers, but in Mr. Chase's case, he combined both. He was the financier of the highest quality. I do not believe any company, from the day that George L. Chase took hold of the Hartford has made as remarkable a record.

"In the panics of '90 and '91, President Chase assisted me by introducing me to bankers in the east," said President Grant, "that I might obtain help for our company. I was in Utah, and in the death of Mr. Chase I feel as though not only a warm personal friend, but a friend of the entire people of Utah had been called away from us."

STATE POULTRY FAIR.

Expected That 1,000 Birds Will be on Exhibition Beginning Jan. 15.

The Utah State Poultry association has found quarters for its annual exhibition at 322 South Main street, below the Walker Bros. store. A beginning will be made Saturday, in putting the birds in place, and the opening begins Monday, extending through Tuesday, as the opening can be made on Wednesday, Jan. 15. The indications are that there will be at least 1,000 birds on exhibition, exclusive of 100 pairs of pigeons. A special feature will be the Rhode Island Reds of which variety there are promoted over 200 birds, which are being shown at the state fair. The officials of the association are confident that this display will be the best ever made in this city.

MAY HAVE LENSE FACTORY.

Plans for Establishment of Large Works in City Being Exploited.

A prominent local optician says relative to the recent New York dispatch stating it was proposed to establish in this country a "Blank" manufactory—that is, for the manufacturing of lens glass in the crude, that such a factory has already been established in western Pennsylvania where a large amount of work is being done; also that there is some expectation of the establishment in Salt Lake of a similar plant, though on a smaller scale, by eastern parties. Until recent years, German manufacturers have had a monopoly of this business, and the attempt to force prices upward by importers will hasten the further development of the business in the United States. The process for making of lens articles is quite elaborate and delicate, calling for special skill in manipulation, the product being what chemists would term, "chemically pure," they are subjected to free from flaws or any imperfection. The "blanks" are sawn into small circular slabs about 1 1/2 inches in diameter, from which the manufacturing optician grinds lens according to prescriptions from the oculist. Sometimes the slabs come ground on one side. Owing to the increasing number of cases of defective vision in this country, not only among adults, but among children, the demands of the trade are continually increasing, and the business of lens making is a profitable one. A prominent local optical firm is maintaining on its premises a night school for the study of optical science, with an instructor of 30 years experience from Chicago. There are 30 students who appear much interested in the valuable instructions offered.

LORCH COMPANY DISBANDED.

The Theodore Lorch company, which for a period of two or three years, has been playing in and around Utah, was disbanded in Denver last Saturday night, at the close of a performance in that city. The company, which was organized in Chicago, selecting a company for an extended presentation of "The Lieutenant and the Cowboy," a play written expressly for him and which was presented in Salt Lake during the early fall. Manager Pelton of the Western Theatrical circuit is at the present time in New York, arranging for a tour of the company, and it is expected to be put on in stock by Mr. Lorch and the company that he is now choosing, during the coming summer.

UTAH COULD LEAD AS DAIRYING STATE

Everything Favorable to Advance in All Lines in Growing Industry.

FOOD LAWS BRING BENEFITS.

Manufacturers Here Have No More Competition from Makers of Adulterated Foodstuffs.

"There is no physical reason why Utah should not become one of the leading dairying states in the west. The winters are short and comparatively mild, the summers only moderately warm, the nights cool and pleasant, water is abundant and of excellent quality and good grazing can be had six months out of the year." With this statement the report of State Food and Dairy Commissioner John Peterson is introduced. The report covering a year's work in the dairy industry was submitted to Gov. John C. Cutler this morning.

In speaking of dairying, the commissioner declares that great advances have been made along all lines in the industry during the year. Centralization seems to be the center of interest, he says. There is a demand for large central stations where farmers may dispose of their milk for distribution. Many such stations have appeared in the last year, the report declares, and much success has attended in each instance. The building of factories for the manufacture of dairy products, the report sets out, will soon become great factors in the industrial prosperity of the state. The 73 creameries inspected during the year Mr. Peterson declares he has found marked improvement over methods and practices of past years.

QUALITY OF BUTTER BETTER.

Mr. Peterson speaks in high terms of the results that have been accomplished in the dairying industry during the year. He says that an amended law should prescribe the amount of moisture to be permitted in the package, and that it be designated on the package.

There are 27 factories in the state where tomatoes, fruits, peas, beans and other farm and garden products are handled and prepared for market in canned form. The factories employ 750 people and the average daily payroll has been \$15,000. The commissioner says that the quality of canned goods have issued from Utah factories in the last year.

The commissioner's report states that 175,000 cases of Utah made condensed milk have been issued from the state's factories during the year. He points to this as an important and new industry within the state. A new condensary has been started in the state, and is expected to add largely to the annual output of Utah factories.

Butterine in large quantities has been shipped into the state during the year. The commissioner says that the quality of butter has been of uniformly good quality.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES BAD.

During the year Mr. Peterson has inspected 16 slaughterhouses and in nearly every case he found the conditions presented to be most unsanitary. He has issued orders for their improvement and declares that at the expiration of the time limit given in each case, if the conditions do not satisfy him, he will bring action in the courts to enforce the pure food laws.

During the year the inspector inspected 640 meat markets and as the result of his visits 980 pounds of meat were found to be unfit for consumption. Fresh meat, pork loins and poultry amounting to 14,000 pounds was condemned during the year and destroyed.

Pure food provisions in the new laws have driven 12 grades of lemon extracts from the market and in the same manner eight grades of vanilla have also been driven from the market. The commissioner says that the pure food laws have greatly benefited Utah manufacturers in that the same requirements are made of eastern and western manufacturers as are obtained in this state. Inferior goods, therefore, are no longer in competition with honest goods manufactured at home.

COASTING ACCIDENT.

Ralph McClane Breaks His Leg While Riding on a "Schooner."

While coasting down the hill near P street, about 11 a. m. today, Ralph McClane, aged 14 years, received a broken leg, and is now in St. Mark's hospital. The boy, who has been riding on a "schooner," which is a large "schooner" which is loaded with a delivery wagon, Hilton and the others jumped and saved themselves, but young McClane was not in a position to avoid the collision.

VOUGHT NOT GUILTY.

J. A. Vought, charged with stealing three bales of hay from his employer, was found not guilty this afternoon. Vought had his arraignment yesterday before the city police court.

When Your Physician Prescribes

he knows that his wishes will be followed to the letter if his prescription is filled at our store. We will send for, compound and deliver your prescription immediately.

F. J. HILL DRUG CO.
"The Never Substitutors."

GREAT FACTS FOR UTAH FARMERS

And Good Materials for School Lessons in Agriculture.

FACTORS IN SOIL FERTILITY.

Proved by Simple Experiments, Before Nature Classes at State Normal.

Great facts for farmers and admirable materials for school lessons in agriculture, were presented yesterday before the nature study classes at the state normal by Prof. Hognenson of the Agricultural college.

Certain factors in soil fertility was the theme. The demonstration and lecture was a continuation of the previous lecture, which considered the plant food in the soil. This lesson deals with the necessity of having sufficient humus, oxygen, and heat in the soil.

HUMUS IN SOIL.

Humus is the product of decaying organic matter. It is that which usually gives to the soil its dark color. Where the soil is warm during the whole year, and in dry climates where the soil is open on account of the small amount of moisture received, and also in sandy soils, the rate of complete decay is rapid. Humus is very small. Where the soil is damp and the rains frequent, the organic matter decays more slowly, and the amount of humus is relatively greater. Humus is quite insoluble under field conditions, so that it does not leach away. Of itself it is of no use to plants, but it becomes the soil, which by its action convert it into soluble forms so that plants can use it. The humus of the soil is increased by adding manure, and plowing under green crops and stubble.

FINDING THE HUMUS.

An experiment to determine the amount of humus in a soil may be performed by taking a small quantity of the soil as it is found in the field. First weigh the sample and dry it in a moderate oven or on the back of the stove. When it is dry, weigh it again. Now place the sample in a glass dish and add a little water. The humus in it will begin to smoke. If the soil is kept very hot for two or three hours, practically all of the humus will be driven off, and the amount of the residue left will be the weight of the soil. The weight of humus in the soil is determined by the weight of the residue left, and determine the weight of organic matter in an acre of the soil tested.

SOILS NEED OXYGEN.

We have already spoken of the necessity of oxygen in the soil, when considering both the moisture and the plant food. The soil must be aerated, and farm crops need a good supply of oxygen. A soil that is well drained and open, so that air enters it freely, has more bacterial life and consequently a higher degree of fertility than a close-grained, air-tight soil. Air may penetrate the soil to a depth of many feet, depending upon the openness or air spaces between the soil particles, and the rapidity and degree of seed germination in the soil and growth of the plant later depend largely upon the supply of oxygen in the soil. Soils are made light and open chiefly by cultivation.

PROVING THE THEORY.

An experiment to show that heavy clay soil is really improved by making them lighter, can be made by taking a pair of two-gallon cans, and filling both with a heavy clay soil. Mix the soil in one can with finely cut straw or coarse sand, which will have a tendency to loosen or lighten it. Pack down with the hand. Let both stand for a week, and then sow the same seeds in each can, and note the difference in the growth of the resulting plants, both as to the time of coming up and the rapidity of growth afterwards. The plants in the can containing the soil lightened with straw or sand will come up first, will grow more rapidly, and in every way will be better plants than those in the can containing the heavy clay soil. This has added the growth of the plants.

SOILS SHOULD BE WARM.

A certain degree of heat is necessary in the soil, both as to the chemical, biological, or physical changes which are necessary to the development of plant foods in the soil can go on. When the temperature falls to 32 degrees F. nearly all the life processes cease. Experiments have shown that, with most cultivated crops, growth does not begin until a temperature of 45 degrees F. has been reached. Good seed does not take place most vigorously until after a temperature of 68 degrees F. has been reached. There is a certain degree of temperature at which seeds germinate most rapidly and produce the most vigorous plants. Prof. King has worked out a table showing the best soil temperature for a number of crops. It is as follows: Wheat, 63 degrees Fahrenheit; barley, 64 degrees; peas, 62; corn, 63; beans, 70; squash, 83; clover, 70; turnips 89; melons 99.

HEAT IN WET AND DRY SOILS.

A dry soil will become warm in the sunshine much more rapidly than a moist soil will become warm. Take 100 pounds of water at a temperature of 32 degrees. To raise its temperature one degree, a certain amount of heat will be required. If, now, we take this same amount of water, and add to it 100 pounds of loamy soil, its temperature will be 35.6 degrees. If we repeat the experiment with sand, its temperature will be 43.2. This shows that the soil is more easily heated than water is; hence, a wet soil is a cold soil.

EFFECT OF LEFT TILLAGE.

When a field is left very uneven and lumpy, the heat of the surface soil is rapidly lost in warming the air above, and the result is that the deeper soil remains cooler. Good tillage keeps the surface of the soil moist. This large amount of heat which would ordinarily be used to evaporate water, is then retained in the soil. Good tillage, then, saves heat as well as water.

A TEMPERATURE EXPERIMENT.

To show that temperature plays an important part in seed germination and plant growth, get four cans and fill them with the same kind of soil; then add sufficient water to bring the soil to the best condition for plant growth. Plant wheat in all of the cans; place three of them either in the warm sunshine or near the stove; place the fourth in a rather cool place. Note the difference in the time it takes for the plants to come up in the cold and warm cans. The plants in the three warm cans will be up a long time before the one in the cold can. Now take one of the three cans that has been in a warm place and put it

Put a box of McDonald's Dutch chocolates in your pocket when you start home this evening. It will give a whole evening's pleasure to the family.

McDonald, Salt Lake, exclusive manufacturer of fine chocolates.

by the can in the cool place. It will then be found that the plants will practically stop growing, or at least will grow very slowly, while the plants in the two cans still remaining in the warm place will continue to grow rapidly and develop well.

VARIETY OF CROPS AND FOOD.

Let us now consider the benefits desirable to the nation; that is, by following one crop with a different crop, instead of growing the same crop year after year upon the same land, a change of crops will introduce substances, or will set up changes or conditions in the body which seriously interfere with its normal function and opportunity for the elimination of the objectionable products, and for the overcoming of unfavorable conditions. It does not appear in some crop that a crop grown long upon the same land might introduce into the soil both substances and conditions which become, by accumulation, injurious to the growth of the plants. These substances or conditions, while to another crop they might be harmless or even beneficial.

PLANTS POISON THE SOIL.

The bureau of soils of the department of agriculture at Washington has recently done a great deal of work upon this phase of soil fertility. The investigators have come to the conclusion that each crop gives off a toxic or poisonous substance, which is injurious to the growth of the soil produced. It thus makes the soil unsanitary to that particular crop which therefore refuses to grow normally, or not at all. The soil rotation is not much different in the west. The same crop is usually grown upon the same land year after year, as long as it will grow at all. This is a great mistake in our agriculture.

SYSTEM OF ROTATION.

The systems of rotation which have been practiced in the west, and which are in all varieties of soils, usually consist of (1) some crop which only partly covers the ground and which produces a large amount of organic matter, such as corn, potatoes, beets; (2) some leguminous crop, like lucern or clover, which favors the fixing of free nitrogen from the air into the soil; and (3) some crop like grain or grass, which completely covers the field. The grains and grasses fully use up both the nitrates and the other salts. The leguminous crop also uses up the more organic nitrogen. Cultivated or hold crops like corn, potatoes and roots, while they consume the nitrates already in the soil, also use up the facilities for the production in the soil of more of these salts. It is, therefore, a rational practice to follow a cultivated crop with a leguminous crop in order to make use of the accumulated plant foods. Grain should then be followed with lucern or clover in order to accumulate a fresh supply of nitrogen in the soil. Finally the leguminous crops should then be followed with lucern or corn, which provide favorable conditions for the development of nitrates in the soil. The system of rotation which these crops require.

A ROTATION EXPERIMENT.

A very instructive experiment illustrating the benefit of rotating crops may be carried on on any piece of should be followed with potatoes or containing a square rod. The soil should be plowed or dug over and otherwise handled in the same manner. Sow one ground. Use two plots of ground each to wheat every year for a number of years on the other as follows: First two years lucern, third year potatoes or corn, fourth year wheat, fifth year soy again to lucern. At the end of five years the products, you will find that the greatest value has been realized from the rotated plot, while the soil is also in a much better condition on the plot at the end of that length of time than on the other.

EXPERIMENTS IN GERMINATION.

Two very instructive experiments can be performed illustrating first, the germinating power of seeds, and second, the proper depth to plant seeds of various kinds. To test the germinating power or vitality of seeds, take two common plates; upon one put a little sawdust and over this place a piece of flannel. Thoroughly moisten the sawdust and flannel. Now put upon the flannel a variety of seeds to test just as they come, poor and good alike. Place them on the wet flannel and cover with another piece of wet flannel. Put the plates in a warm place, and the seeds will gradually warm place. After 48 hours, count and remove all the sprouted seeds. Do this each day for five days. At the end of five days, count the percentage of germination can be calculated. It will be necessary to add water from time to time so as to keep the seeds moist. The plates should have a germinating power of from 90 to 98 per cent. To test the proper depth to plant seeds, fill a tall bottle with soil and place seeds at various depths in the soil, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 inches. Place them near the glass, so their progress may be seen through the sides. Wrap the bottle in black paper, which should be taken off only when examining the seeds. The paper keeps out the light, so that the seeds will germinate naturally and the resulting plants develop normally. As the seeds are growing, the experiment will readily show what depth of planting produces the best plants.

SEELEY'S RECORD.

Varsity Guard Tells of His Participation in Various Forms of Athletics.

Carrol C. Seeley, guard on the University of Utah football team during the past season, feels that his athletic standing as an amateur, and a man with a perfect right to play in the undergraduate game, has been wrongfully attacked in Salt Lake, and that the impression that there is reason for keeping him out of athletics, is an erroneous one.

In a statement made to the "News" today, Mr. Seeley declares that he was not induced to come here from Elko, Nevada, to play football, but was attracted to the university by this fall by the opportunity to take a course in Spanish, which would fit him for work in Cerrito de Pasca. He came here from Elko to apply for a place in the Persian mines, but on being told to wait a while, he decided to study Spanish, applied to the university for entrance, and not until he had been here two weeks did he take up football.

"My entire athletic record is an open one, and can easily be secured," declares Mr. Seeley. "My home is in Portland, and there I early became interested in athletic events. My first appearance was with the Multnomah Athletic club when I was 17 or 18 years old. I took the middleweight amateur championship of Portland in 1896, and was subsequently captain of the Portland academy prep. school football team. In the same year, also first base-

man on the baseball team of this academy.

In this same year I pulled number 3 on the Portland Rowing club junior four, and represented the club on the track team, running the half mile. In June, 1897, I graduated from Portland academy, and went to Williams college in the fall. My first will I did make the Varsity, but played on the freshman team. The next two years at Williams I made the Varsity, and the following year I went to Stanford, where I made the Varsity.

After that I went to the East Indies, China and Japan for three years, working as a mining company, but in the summer of 1901, I played first base on the Shanghai baseball team, an American ball team in China.

In the fall of 1904 I played right guard on the Multnomah amateur football team of Portland. Then I came down to Nevada to work as a civil engineer, and remained there and in western Utah, until this fall, when I came to Salt Lake. The day after the football team, after entering the university, to remain pending the opportunity to go to Peru. "As to the one-year rule, which it is claimed would deprive me of my eligibility to play on Yale football team itself, or Harvard, or any team. The year-rule applies to students transferring from other colleges, and I have not been in college before. I have been in college for three years, and I have credits that would admit me to junior standing anywhere in the country."

"WAS RAILROADED."

Former Dean Eddie Claims He Was Victim of Conspiracy.

Late this afternoon the findings of the ecclesiastical court in the case of ex-Dean J. B. Eddie will be made public. The accused has prepared an elaborate statement, which will be read before sentence is passed.

Mr. Eddie, in his statement, alluded to that he did not have a fair and impartial hearing and that he was railroaded through to conviction. He makes the further allegations that the majority from the ecclesiastical court by persons who were prompted solely by jealousy and that there existed a conspiracy among certain individuals to bring about his undoing, either by fair means or otherwise.

Sentence will be passed by Bishop Spalding at 4 p. m. in a room of St. Mark's cathedral. As the doors will be open to the public, it is expected that many persons will avail themselves of the privilege of being present.

DR. BEATTY ON WAR PATH.

Hot on Trail of Alleged Violator of Quarantine Regulations.

A well known Main street business man, in riding down town this morning, in a street car, got to talking with an acquaintance who referred to the presence in Salt Lake of an acute scarlet fever and diphtheria, and the unpleasant experiences he had been subjected to while in quarantine while the fever was present in his household. To his surprise and alarm, the conversation, Main street business man remarked in the most casual way that several of his children were just broken all out with a bright scarlet rash. "Of course," said the acquaintance, "I would have immediately asked the acquaintance, 'Oh, no,' was the reply; 'we're Christian Scientists.' "Then you have taken no precaution whatever to avoid the contagion of scarlet fever?" The other party did not seem to think it at all necessary, and passed the matter off, as though it was of no consequence at all. The citizen who had been through quarantine, straightway proceeded to express himself on the subject in terms of a vermillion hue, and wanted to know if it could be that that his child should be compelled to go through the rigors of quarantine, when this party was going scotfree, with scarlet fever probably raging in his family. The citizen, who had been to Secy. Beatty of the state board of health, who proceeded to go immediately on the war path. He declared his positive intention to handle this case without the intervening medium of gloves.

ELECTS DIRECTORS TONIGHT.

M. & M. Association Will Select Five Two-Year Term Officers.

The M. & M. association will elect five new directors this evening. The following 10 directors were elected for two years and have yet one year to serve:

George S. McAllister, Z. C. M. L. factor; Neophel L. Morris, Elias Morris & Sons Co.; John R. Bruff, Utah Soap Co.; John Q. Critchlow, Utah Implement & Vehicle Co.; O. R. Meredith, Meredith Bros. Co.; J. V. Hunt, Fletcher Compressed Yeast Co.; A. H. Cook, Cook Tea and Coffee Co.; John H. Denbater, Desert Soda Water Co.; F. J. Alexander, Alexander-Dibblee Cereal Co.

The two year term of the following five directors has now expired:

O. H. Hewlett, Hewlett Bros. Co.; George Austin, Utah Sugar Co.; William G. Lawrence, Lawrence Vineyard, Utah Bedding Co.; R. V. Hunt, Fletcher Compressed Yeast Co.; A. H. Cook, Cook Tea and Coffee Co.; John H. Denbater, Desert Soda Water Co.; F. J. Alexander, Alexander-Dibblee Cereal Co.

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BURGESS SAYS HE SHOT.

In another column is a report of the arrest of City Councilman J. D. Murdoch for shooting his gun, while duck hunting, after sundown. Today duck hunters, who are much exercised over the arrest, held a general indignation meeting in the Western Arms store, and during the talk, Dorsey Burgess put forward a claim that he fired the three shots which were referred to in testimony on which Councilman Murdoch was convicted.

"It was not after sundown," declared Burgess after a court will say it was, "I will gladly pay the fine, but I am not a hunter to disregard the game laws."

LATE LOCALS.

Bank Clearings—Today's local bank clearings amounted to \$463,463.55 as against \$1,149,344.51 for the same day last year.

Embezzlement Case Set—The case of Utah vs. R. B. Hanson, charged with embezzlement, has been set at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning before Judge Diehl.

Funeral This Afternoon—The remains of David Lewis, who was killed in a railroad wreck at Elko, Nev., on Jan. 2, were brought to his former home in Sandy for interment, and the funeral is being held there this afternoon.

Depot Officials Here—Pres. R. C. Clowry of the Western Union, Dist. Supt. Leonard of Denver, and a party of officials are in town from Denver this afternoon, on a business trip.

across the continent. They are traveling in Col. Clowry's private car.

School Directory—A school directory has been issued by the board of education of the city schools. It contains names and addresses of officers and members, as given, as well as of principal teachers and janitors in all the schools. The pamphlet contains 44 pages and is neatly bound in leather.

Dr. Cook's Topic—Dr. V. T. Cook, Cheyenne, a well known local medical man and scientist, who is to speak at the coming dry farming congress, wires Manager Harris of the Commercial club that he will read a paper on "Drought Resisting Crops and their Treatment."

Died From Effects of Fall—Abram Hainburg of Granger, while working on a building at Lark, yesterday morning fell to the ground, a distance of 10 feet, and died from internal injuries shortly afterwards. He was 30 years of age and unmarried. Funeral services will be held at his home in Granger, the date to be announced later.

Compiled Laws Appear—The advance sheets of the compiled laws of Utah have come from the press. The first volume contains about 500 pages, while the completed volume will contain about 1,600 pages. It will be bound in law sheep. The advance sheets show remarkably fine typographical work, both as to composition and impression. The revision and compilation is being done by J. T. Hammond, forms of secretary of